CURTIS'S

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

BY *JOHN SIMS*, M. D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL AND LINNEAN SOCIETIES.

VOL. XLI.

The FLOWERS, which grace their native beds,
Awhile put forth their blushing heads,
But, e'er the close of parting day,
They wither, shrink, and die away:
But THESE, which mimic skill hath made,
Nor scorched by suns, nor killed by shade,
Shall blush with less inconstant hue,
Which ART at pleasure can renew. LLOYD.

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MDCCCXV.

Syd.ᵗʰ Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Nov. 1. 1814 F. Sansom Sc.

CONVOLVULUS PURPUREUS (δ.) VARIUS.
STRIPED-FLOWERED BINDWEED.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, plicata. *Stigm.* 2. *Capſ.* 2-locularis: loculis diſpermis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CONVOLVULUS *purpureus*; (volubilis) foliis cordatis indiviſis, fructibus cernuis, pedicellis incraſſatis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 852. *Bot. Mag. Nis.* 113 *et* 1005.
(δ.) varius; *corollis albis cæruleo-ſtriatis.*

PHILIP MILLER remarked that there were three or four permanent varieties of this ſpecies, which he had not found to change by cultivation. He enumerates one with white, another with red, and a third with pale blue flowers and white ſeeds. The variety figured at No. 1005 of this work is ſtill more remarkable than any of theſe, and has been publiſhed by JACQUIN in his Hortus Schoenbrunenſis, v. 3. pl. 261, as a diſtinct ſpecies, under the name of IPOMŒA *diſcolor*. WEINMANN, in his Phytanthozaiconographia, vol. 2. tab. 414 and 415, has figured four varieties, one of which has a conſiderable reſemblance to our preſent plant, having blue and white flowers with five red bands; but the colours are not ſo neatly defined, being rather in blotches than ſtripes.

The Honourable WILLIAM HERBERT communicated the ſpecimen from which our drawing was taken, with a remark that he had raiſed it from ſeeds for five generations, without obſerving any diſpoſition in it to change its characters. We have however ſeen ſome flowers all white, and in a bed of them

at

at Mr. KNIGHT's exotic nurſery, during the preſent ſummer, a flower of the uſual purple colour upon the very ſame ſtem with others like our drawing. This obſervation is deciſive with reſpect to its claim to be conſidered as a diſtinct ſpecies.

Mr. HERBERT informs us, that it ripens ſeeds freely in the greenhouſe, but not ſo readily in the open ground. This gentleman received the ſeeds from Cadiz.

Requires the ſame treatment as the other varieties.

Pub by J. Curtis Walworth Nov.1 1814.

OXALIS VARIABILIS, *var.* ALBIFLORA. WHITE-FLOWERED VARIABLE WOOD-SORREL.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5, unguibus connexa. *Stam.* inæqualia: 5 breviora exteriora, basi connata. *Capſ.* angulis dehiſcens, 5-gona.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OXALIS *variabilis;* acaulis, ſcapo unifloro foliis longiore flaccido, foliis ternatis ſubrotundis, folio intermedio cuneiformi, ſtylis ſtaminibus exterioribus brevioribus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 777. *Jacq. Oxal.* 89. *t.* 52 *et* 53.

(γ.) albiflora; *ſcapis petiolorum longitudine, limbo corollæ magno albo.*

OXALIS purpurea (β.) foliis totis viridibus, limbo albo. *Thunb. Oxal. n.* 8. *p.* 13.

OXALIS *grandiflora. Jacq. Oxal. n.* 68. *t.* 54. ?

In the colour and ſize of its flowers, our plant correſponds with the *grandiflora* of JACQUIN, which is probably only a variety of *variabilis.* The red colour on the under ſurface of the leaves, according to JACQUIN himſelf, is not conſtant.

We regret, that not having ſeen the individual plant from which our drawing was taken, we had no opportunity of examining the proportionate length of the ſtyles and ſtamens, which JACQUIN conſiders as a very important and conſtant character. We received however two pots of OXALIS *variabilis*, one with red, the other with white and pale flowers, from Meſſrs. LODDIGES; many of the flowers of which we examined with care, but were much diſappointed to find that the ſituation of the ſtigmas ſeemed to vary according to circumſtances; ſometimes they were placed below the lower ſeries of anthers,

more

more frequently between the two ſeries, and now and then in faded flowers above both.

To us it appeared that, if examined in a very early ſtate, the two ſeries of anthers were packed cloſe together one upon the other, and the ſtigmas were ſeen in the middle, even with the upper ones; but that in a little time the longer ſtamens ſhot above them, and the ſtigmas paſſed out between the filaments, and were then found above the lower and under the upper ſeries of anthers, and when the days were cold, this ſeemed to be their permanent ſituation; but when the ſun ſhone and the day was warm, or from ſome unknown circumſtance, the ſhorter filaments likewiſe ſhot up above the ſtigmas, and theſe were found below both ſeries of anthers. It ſeemed too that the ſtyles ſometimes began to grow after the filaments had ceaſed to do ſo, and ſhot up beyond the longeſt ſtamens; but it was only in faded flowers that we found the ſtigmas in this ſituation, and not often in theſe.

We had no reaſon whatever to ſuppoſe that there could be different ſpecies in the ſame pot; yet, when we find ſo experienced a Botaniſt as JACQUIN, aſſerting that he had paid the greateſt attention to this ſubject for five ſucceſſive years, and had examined a thouſand individuals without finding the character vary, in the ſame ſpecies, in a ſingle inſtance, we heſitate to put the ſame confidence in our few experiments, as we ſhould otherwiſe have done, and muſt leave it to farther inveſtigation.

Our drawing was made at Mr. WILLIAM GRIFFIN'S, South-Lambeth, in July laſt.

Syd.m Edwards Del. Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Nov.r 1.1791

PITTOSPORUM VIRIDIFLORUM. GREEN-FLOWERED PITTOSPORUM.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. deciduus. *Petala* 5, conniventia in tubum. *Capſ.* 2—5-valvis, 2—5-locularis. *Sem.* tecta pulpa.

Specific Character.

PITTOSPORUM *viridiflorum;* foliis obovatis retuſis nitidis ſubtus reticulatis, panicula ſubgloboſa terminali.

DESC. *Stem* ſhrubby: branches tuberculated. *Leaves* alternate, obovate, very blunt, leathery, ſhining green on the upper ſide, pale and netted-veined on the under: *petioles* ſhort, thickened at the baſe. *Inflorescence* terminal, in a more or leſs globular panicle. *Calyx* deciduous, five- (rarely four-) leaved: leaflets fleſhy, ovate. *Corolla* five- (rarely four-) petaled: *petals* lanceolate, revolute, yellowiſh green. *Stamens* five (rarely four): *filaments* half the length of the petals, inſerted into a fleſhy receptacle: *anthers* arrow-ſhaped, acute, attached to the filament by the back. *Germen* oval, ſmooth: *ſtyle* erect: *ſtigma* capitate, ſpongy. *Flowers* very fragrant, the ſcent reſembling that of a mixture of lemon and jaſmine.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Flowers in July and Auguſt. Propagated by cuttings, or inarching on the more common ſpecies.

We find no mention of this ſhrub in any author that we have conſulted. Communicated by Mr. SWEET, from Meſſrs. MALCOLM and SWEET'S Nurſery, at Stockwell-Common.

N.1685.B.

Syd.ᵗʰ Edwards Del. Pub.ᵈ by J. Curtis Walworth Nov.ʳ 1.1814 F.Sansom Sc.

Pub. by J. Curtis Walworth Jan.1 1819 F. Sansom Sc

DORYANTHES EXCELSA. GIGANTIC DORYANTHES.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. ſupera, ſexpartita decidua. *Filam.* baſi laciniis adnata, iiſque breviora. *Antheræ* erectæ, tetragonæ, baſi cavæ extinctoriiformi affixæ. *Capſula.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DORYANTHES *excelſa. Correa in Lin. Soc. Tranſ. v.* 6. *p.* 211. *tab.* 23 *et* 24. *Brown Prod. p.* 298. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 303.

This magnificent plant, of the liliaceous tribe, flowered laſt ſummer in the greenhouſe of the Right Hon. CHARLES LONG, at Bromley-Hill, in Kent; probably for the firſt time in Europe, except the ſingle flower produced from a portion of the ſtem, without roots, which had been cut many months before in New-Holland, and from which chiefly M. CORREA eſtabliſhed the genus.

From this plant we ſketched the following brief deſcription. *Radical leaves* about a hundred, four feet long, ſword-ſhaped, ſmooth, quite entire, with a very narrow cartilaginous margin, lower ones recurved, the others erect. From the centre of theſe grew the *ſtem*, or *ſcape*, quite ſtraight, ten or twelve feet high, clothed with linear-lanceolate acute *leaves* ſheathing the ſtem at their baſe and ſpreading upwards. *Flowers* of a deep crimſon or morone colour, collected in a roundiſh terminal *head*, ſurrounded at the baſe by large, ovate-acuminate, green *bractes*; within there were other lanceolate bractes, of the ſame colour with the flowers, and ſeparating theſe into faſcicles of two, three, or four; two ſtill narrower bractes accompanied each individual flower the length of the germen and peduncle. *Laciniæ of the corolla* ſix, tongue-ſhaped, obtuſe with a nipped point. *Filaments* ſubulate, ſhorter than the corolla, to which they are adnate or

ſoldered

foldered at the lower part: *Anthers* the length of the free part of the filament, erect, four-cornered, hollowed at the base and affixed over the point of the filament like an extinguisher, covered with a dark green *pollen*. *Germen* straight, obscurely three-cornered: *Style* three-furrowed: *Stigma* three-lobed.

In the figure of the flower given in the Transactions of the Linnean Society, the germen is very much curved, which does not seem to be natural to the plant.

We were informed that the stem began to shoot the preceding summer, and reached to the height of three or four feet; that then, the winter coming on, it remained quiescent till the following spring, when it again resumed its growth, and the flowers began to expand by the end of July.

Sydenham Edwards Del

Pub. by S. Curtis Watworth Nov. 1 1814

Printed by

DELPHINIUM GRANDIFLORUM. GREAT-FLOWERED LARKSPUR.

Clafs and Order.

POLYANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Petala* 5. *Nectar.* 2—4-fidum, poſtice cornutum. *Siliquæ* 3 ſeu 1.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DELPHINIUM *grandiflorum ;* (tricapſulare) nectariis tetraphyllis: labellis orbiculatis ſubbarbatis: unguibus appendiculatis, foliis lineari-multipartitis.

DELPHINIUM *grandiflorum ;* nectariis diphyllis: labellis integris, floribus ſubſolitariis, foliis compoſitis lineari-multipartitis. *Sp. Pl.* 749. *Willd.* 2. *p.* 1228. *Miller. Ic.* 2. *p.* 167. *t.* 250. *f.* 1.

DELPHINIUM luſitanicum glabrum, aconitifolio. *Roloff Hort. Krauſian.* 61. *t.* 3.

DESCR. *Root* perennial. *Stem* erect, ſmooth, ſomewhat angular, and dichotomouſly branched. *Radical leaves* multipartite: ſegments narrow, channelled, pale underneath; lower cauline leaves ſimilar; floral 2—3-partite, or even ſimple. *Flowers* alternate on *peduncles* variouſly lengthened, diſtant, of a fine azure colour ſpotted with a dull red. *Petals* nine in two ſeries: five outer ones ovate, four of them equal, the upper one larger and lengthened behind into a rugoſe ſpur with a bifid point: of the four inner petals *(nectarium)* two are very ſmall, fleſhy, upright, rigid, channelled: two are nearly orbicular, with an oblique claw, at the baſe of which is a ſmall hooked appendix; theſe are reflected ſo as to cover completely the organs of fructification, and

and are ornamented near the claw with a yellow ſlightly bearded ſpot. *Stamens* many: filaments flat, narrowed upwards, and reflexed: *anthers* ovate, attached by the back, black with white *pollen*. *Germens* three, approximate, ſilky. *Capſules* three, erect, villous.

In the common Larkſpur (Delphinium *Conſolida*) the four petals of the nectarium are united into one and terminate behind in a ſpur ſheathed by that of the upper petal: in all the ſpecies theſe parts vary materially in form and number. In this and the related genus Aconitum, Jussieu conſiders the outer petals as calyx, and gives the name of petals to what Linnæus calls *nectaria*.

A double variety of this ſpecies is very common in our gardens, and much admired for the ſplendid blue colour of its flowers. But the plant in its natural ſingle ſtate has been a deſideratum, and has been only lately introduced from Ruſſia, by Meſſrs. Whitley, Brame, and Milne, of the Fulham Nurſery. We have likewiſe ſeen it at the Exotic Nurſery, King's-Road. Native of Siberia; a hardy perennial; propagated by parting its roots and by ſeed.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Nov.r 1815.

E. Sansom Sc.

NARCISSUS VIRIDIFLORUS. GREEN AUTUMNAL JONQUIL.

Generic Character.—Vide Nis. 924, 925.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

NARCISSUS *viridiflorus; (uni-pluriflorus; filam. adnata; anth.* 3 *tubo,* 3 *corona incluſæ;)* foliis uno-pluribuſve, junceis, tereti-attenuatis, fiſtuloſis, lævibus, ſcapo ſimili ſubiſometro tardioribus; pedicellis inæqualibus, erectis, a brevioribus ad pluries tubo longiora; corolla geniculato-nutante; germine tubo pluries breviore; limbo ſtellato, laciniis divaricatis, æqualibus, linearibus, attenuatis, planis, tubo brevioribus; corona breviſſima, cupulato-rotata, ſexcrenato-inciſa, ſegmentis obtuſis, ſubemarginatis. *G.*

NARCISSUS *viridiflorus; Schouſboe. Marok. in det danſke videnſkabers-ſelſkabs ſkrivter.* 1800. 157. *tab.* 2. *Id. germanicè a Markuſſen.* 142. *tab.* 2. *Roth. neue beytr. zur Botan. th.* 1. 189. *Id. anglicè a Kœnig & Sims, in Ann. Bot.* 2. 26.

NARCISSUS juncifolius autumnalis flore viridi. *Park. Parad. p.* 94. *tab.* 93. *fig.* 6.

DESCR. *Bulb* roundiſh with brown membranous coverings; *leaves* 1 to ſeveral, a foot or more long, as well as the *ſcape* nearly of the ſame ſize as in the common garden Jonquil; *ſpathe* lanceolately convolute, and (in ſpecimens that have ſeveral flowers) ſhorter than the longer *peduncles*; *corolla* and *crown* of an uniform aſh-green colour, ſegments about ſix lines long and one broad; *ſtyle* even with the longeſt ſtamens; *ſtigmas* 3; ſcent like that of the common Jonquil.

PARKINSON, by whom this rare and ſingular coloured ſpecies was cultivated amongſt us nearly two centuries back, has been the firſt to record it. Subſequently to him, we do not find that it has been noticed, until enrolled under its preſent title in "The Obſervations on the Vegetables of Morocco" by Mr. SCHOUSBOE, a Daniſh Botaniſt, who found it growing ſpontaneouſly

ſpontaneouſly on the Coaſt of Barbary and on the "*neutral ground*," between Gibraltar and St. Roque, in 1791—3. Its natural ſeaſon of flowering, like that of NARCISSUS *ſerotinus*, (a ſpecies from the ſame parts and of nearly ſimilar œconomy) is the latter-end of autumn. In *ſerotinus* the *corolla* is white, *ſegments* elliptically lanceolate, *crown* orange-coloured, *leaves* linear, channelled, *ſcape* ſtriate, and ſomewhat edged. Like *viridiflorus*, it has diſappeared in our gardens, although it ſeems to have been the more generally known of the two, and was ſtill in them in the time of MILLER. The ſpecimen from which our preſent drawing was made, had been imported from Spain, by Dr. THOMPSON, and flowered this ſummer, for the firſt time, in Mr. GRIFFIN'S collection, at South-Lambeth. *G.*

NOTE.

NARCISSUS TRILOBUS. Supra No. 945.

In the ſecond edition of the Hortus Kewenſis, this plant appears under the ſpecific name of *nutans*, with a note that denies its being the *trilobus* of LINNÆUS. We ſhall not arraign the reaſoning, on which the denial is founded; our friend, the excellent and learned writer of it, is now no more. We ſhall only ſtate, that we know that he had never ſeen the plant; and that its identity with *trilobus* had been determined by compariſon with the ſpecimen of that ſpecies in the Linnean Herbarium. To any one who ſaw the plant, we are perſuaded the deſcription contained in the "*Species Plantarum*," would alone decide the point. Although LINNÆUS calls it *trilobus*; he ſays in the ſpecific character, that the crown is "ſubtrifid," and in the appended note "obſcurely trifid and quite entire." *G.*

ERRATUM.

No. 1301. verſ. fol. We have omitted in the Enumeration of the Species of NARCISSUS: N. *Tazzetta*, *No.* 925; which ſhould be inſerted. *G.*

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Dec. 1. 1819

F. Sansom sc

SESAMUM INDICUM. INDIAN SESAMUM, or OILY-GRAIN.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* campanulata, 5-fida: lobo infimo majore. Rudimentum *filamenti* quinti. *Stigma* lanceolatum. *Capſ.* 4-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SESAMUM *indicum*; caule erecto, foliis ovato-lanceolatis integris vel lobatis, pedunculiſque ſuboppoſitis.

SESAMUM *indicum*; foliis ovato-lanceolatis: inferioribus trilobis; ſuperioribus indiviſis, caule erecto. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 359. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 52. *Mart. Mill. Dict.* Synonyma tamen plura ſub *orientale* petenda.

VANGLO or Oil Plant. *Brown Jam. p.* 270.

SESAMUM. *Matthiol in Dioſc. lib.* 2. *cap.* 92. *Dod. Pempt.* 522. *Lob. Obſ.* 514. *Ic.* 2. 63. *Ger. emac.* 1232. *Dalech. Hiſt.* 483.

SESAMUM *indicum. Rumph. Amb. v.* 5. *p.* 20. *t.* 76. *f.* 1.

SESAMUM foliis inferioribus trifidis dentatis, ſuperioribus oblongis ſerratis. *Brown Jam.* 270.

SESAMUM alterum foliis trifidis orientale, ſemine obſcuro. *Pluk. Alm.* 344. *Phyt. t.* 109. *f.* 4.

SESAMUM *indicum* and *orientale* appear to have their ſynonymy extremely confuſed. Of the older figures in wood, thoſe which we have quoted are all copied from the original one of MATTHIOLUS; and appear to us properly to belong to this ſpecies, though generally referred to *orientale*, of which we know of no repreſentation but that in the Hortus Malabaricus and the one in wood in CAMERARIUS's Hortus copied by PARKINSON, and diminutively by JOHN BAUHIN.

RUMPF

Rumpf describes the leaves to be three-lobed at the bottom of the plant, ſerrated in the middle, and quite entire or only ſinuate at the upper part; but acknowledges that, in all theſe reſpects, they are ſubject to vary; their form ſeems therefore to be of little uſe in determining the ſpecies. The lower leaves of our plant were three-lobed. In the Hortus Malabaricus Sesamum *orientale* is drawn with leaves and peduncles alternate; in all the figures which we have quoted, as ſynonyms of our plant, they are oppoſite, as they have been in all the genuine ſpecimens that we have ſeen, except a little occaſional deviation, and even then the diſpoſition to remain oppoſite has been very evident.

Both this ſpecies and *orientale* are much cultivated in Egypt, and in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, for the ſake of the oil procured from the ſeeds, which is of the moſt extenſive uſe, and is ſaid to grow more mellow and agreeable with age.

Our drawing was made from a weak plant which flowered at Mr. Vere's, of Kenſington-Gore, in Auguſt 1813. The ſketch of the ſeed-veſſels was added laſt ſummer from a much ſtronger plant which grew quite erect, the produce of the ſame ſeeds. It is a tender annual, requiring to be raiſed and invigorated by renewed hot-beds, to bring it to perfection in this country.

Rumpf mentions two varieties of Sesamum *indicum*, one with white the other with black ſeeds; we are informed by Mr. Anderson, that the ſeeds of our plant are of a yellowiſh white colour, and were ſent from Jamaica under the name of Vangalosa.

Pyd.ᵗʰ Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Dec.ᵗ 1814 E. Sansom Sc.

COSMEA LUTEA. YELLOW-FLOWERED COSMEA.

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Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum. *Sem.* tetragona. *Pappus* 2- seu 4-aristatus. *Cal.* duplex, uterque monophyllus octopartitus. COSMOS. *Cav. Ic.*

Specific Character.

COSMEA *lutea*; foliis pinnatis bipinnatifidisque: pinnis serratis subdecurrentibus, radio paucifloro neutro.

Our drawing of this undescribed species of COSMEA was taken at the garden of the Right Hon. Lord HOLLAND, in November 1812. His Lordship, we were informed, brought the seeds with him from the Botanic Garden at Madrid, under the name which we have adopted. A native of Mexico. A tender annual, requiring to be forced early in the spring to bring it into flower soon enough to mature its seeds before the winter; for want of which, it is probably already lost to this country.

J. Nash ad nat. Edwards Del. Pub. by Sir C. Lucas, Walworth, Dec. 1 1814.

THALIA DEALBATA. MEALY THALIA.

Class and Order.

MONANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA. *Purſh.*

Generic Character.

Anthera ſimplex, ovata, filamento proprio depreſſo inixa. *Stylus* brevis, ab anthera deflexus. *Stigma* perforatum ringens. *Bacca* monoſperma. *Semen* evitelloſum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

THALIA *dealbata*; panicula albido-pulverulenta, ſpathis bifloris, foliis ovatis apice revolutis. *Purſh Fl. Amer. Sept.* 584.

THALIA *dealbata*; calyce bifloro, culmo arundinaceo pulverulento, foliis apice revolutis. *Roſcoe in Lin. Soc. Tranſact.* 8. *p.* 348. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 3.

THALIA? *dealbata. Fraſer, ſingle plate.*

We received a very fine ſpecimen of this beautiful plant in flower, ſeveral years ago, from our friend THOMAS FURLY FORSTER, Eſq. but we could not make it expand any of the buds, though covered with a bell-glaſs and a bright ſun; and conſequently, from the fugitive nature of the bloſſom, we could not at that time get a drawing made of it. This ſpecimen, however, afforded us the opportunity of obſerving that the *anther* burſt, and diſcharged its globular *pollen*, before the expanſion of the flower, and whilſt it was cloſely embraced by the membranous ſtigma. This accounts for the circumſtance, mentioned in the generic character, of the ſtyle being bent away from the anther; for this organ having already ſhed its pollen,

could

could be of no further uſe. At every joint of the peduncle is a purpliſh-coloured concave bracte, which drops off before the flower is fully opened.

This elegant aquatic is generally conſidered as a ſtove plant, and may probably require that aſſiſtance to bring it into bloſſom; but, being a native of the ſwamps of South-Carolina, we preſume it would be better to preſerve it in the greenhouſe through the winter, and remove it into the bark-ſtove at its ſeaſon of flowering.

Jussieu includes Thalia in the natural order of *Scitamineæ*, which he calls *Cannæ*; but Mr. Robert Brown has ſeparated a ſmall portion of theſe plants into a diſtinct order, under the name of *Canneæ*; retaining that of *Scitamineæ* for the reſt. The *Canneæ* of Brown, conſiſt of the following genera; Canna, Maranta, Thalia, Phrynium, and perhaps Myroſma; and are diſtinguiſhed from the true Scitamineæ, by their ſimple anther, by the defect of a *vitellum* in the ſeed, and by their poſſeſſing no aroma at all, or at moſt a very weak one.

Flowers in July and Auguſt. Our figure was taken from a plant communicated by Mr. Knight, of the Exotic Nurſery.

Wm. Edwards Del. Pub.d by T. Cadell & W. Davies 1811. E. Sanford Sc.

BRASSIA MACULATA. SPOTTED-FLOWERED BRASSIA.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA MONANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Labellum explanatum, indivisum. *Petala* patula, distincta. *Columna* aptera. *Massæ pollinis* 2, postice bilobæ; medio affixæ processu communi stigmatis. BROWN *in Hort. Kew.*

Specific Name.

BRASSIA *maculata. Brown Mss. Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 215.

The genus EPIDENDRUM, as originally constituted, through the discovery of a great number of additional species, had become not only too cumbersome, but contained so many plants, with the parts of fructification so differently framed, as to require being separated into distinct genera; a task undertaken, with considerable success, several years ago, by Prof. SWARTZ, and which has been farther elucidated by the labours of ROBERT BROWN, Esq. in the new edition of AITON's Hortus Kewensis.

Our present plant is placed by Mr. BROWN between CYMBIDIUM and ONCIDIUM, and distinguished from both principally by the *columna*, with which in the former genus the labellum is articulated, and which, in the latter, is winged.

It was named in commemoration of Mr. BRASS, a man of considerable botanical knowledge, who went to Africa several years ago, to collect plants for Sir JOSEPH BANKS and Drs. FOTHERGILL and PITCAIRN.

Introduced to the Kew Garden, by the Right Hon. Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. K. B. where it flowered in April last, and was brought to Sir JOSEPH's, by Mr. AITON, who favoured us with permission to get our drawing taken from it.

LOBELIA VARIIFOLIA. VARIOUS-LEAVED LOBELIA.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

(SYNGENESIA MONOGAMIA. *Linn.*)

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor.* 1-petala, irregularis. *Anth.* cohærentes. *Capſ.* infera 2- ſ. 3-locularis.

Specific Character.

LOBELIA *variifolia*; caulibus erectiuſculis, foliis linearibus integerrimis dentatiſque, floribus ſubſolitariis terminalibus.

The genus LOBELIA, as now conſtituted, contains ſo many ſpecies, ſeveral of which differ ſo materially in the parts of fructification, that they might with great advantage be ſeparated. Our preſent plant is nearly related to LOBELIA *lutea*; ſee No. 1319, where the remarkable difference that exiſts between that plant and the reſt of the genus is pointed out. We believe that Mr. SALISBURY has erected theſe two plants into a diſtinct genus, but we do not know that he has publiſhed any thing on the ſubject. We therefore leave them for the preſent under LOBELIA. It is much to be wiſhed that ſome Botaniſt, who has ſufficient opportunity, would go through the whole order.

LOBELIA *variifolia* differs from *lutea*, not only in foliage and habit, but in having a tripartite ſtigma, which in the latter is bipartite; but whether this diſtinction is conſtant muſt remain uncertain till an opportunity ſhall offer of examining a greater number of individuals.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Our drawing was taken at the ſuperb collection of the Comteſſe DE VANDES, at Bayes-Water, in July 1812.

Pub. by S. Curtis, Walworth, Dec. 1st 1814.

Sydt. Edwards Del.

MYOPORUM PARVIFOLIUM. SMALL-LEAVED MYOPORUM.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* tubo brevi; limbo 5-fido, subæquali. *Stigma* obtusum. *Drupa* baccata, 2—4-locularis. *Sem.* 1—2, pendula.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MYOPORUM *parvifolium*; foliis alternis clavato-linearibus ramulisque glanduloso-tuberculatis, pedunculis subbipartitis, folium subæquantibus.

MYOPORUM *parvifolium*; foliis alternis linearibus obtusiusculis apice nunc dentatis basi attenuatis ramulisque glandulosis, pedunculis passim bipartitis dimidio folio longioribus, caule diffuso. *Brown Prod. Fl. Nov. Holl. p.* 516. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 60.

POGONIA tuberculata, aspera vel scabra *Hortulanis.*

This is a very pretty little shrub, with sweetish honey-scented flowers; and flowering almost the whole of the year, is a valuable ornament to our greenhouses.

Being propagated by cuttings without difficulty, it is become pretty common, though no figure of it has, we believe, been hitherto published. We have received specimens of this plant from several quarters, under the names of POGONIA *tuberculata*, *aspera*, and *scabra*. Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Messrs. LODDIGES and SONS. Introduced in 1803, by Mr. PETER GOOD.

PROTEA ACUMINATA. SHARP-POINTED PROTEA.

Claſs and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 4, quorum 3 ſuperne cohærentia. *Antheræ* apicibus concavis corollæ immerſæ. *Nux* ſupera, undique barbata, ſtylo perſiſtente coronata.

Specific Character.

PROTEA *acuminata*; foliis lineari-lanceolatis acutis planis ſupra venuloſis, bracteis obtuſis apice pubeſcente-concavo, ramis flexuoſis coloratis.

This ſpecies of PROTEA, which we do not find deſcribed any where, has conſiderable affinity with *canaliculata*; but differs in having broader flat leaves, not hollowed on the upper ſurface, where they are ſlightly veined; bractes more obtuſe, hollowed at the extremity, and bordered with a black pubeſcence. *Stem* upright: *branches* weak, twiggy, of a bright red colour on the ſide expoſed to the light, and more thinly clothed with leaves than in *canaliculata*. *Flowers* always terminal.

Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S, in March 1812, where it is known by the name we have adopted.

Ant.m Edwards Del.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Wadsworth Dec.r 1.1804.

F. Sansom Sc.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth June 1 1814

COMMELINA TUBEROSA. TUBEROUS COMMELINA.

Generic Character.—Vide No. 1431.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

COMMELINA *tuberoſa; (flores involucrati;)* radice tuberoſo-faſciculata; caule ramoſo, ſuturâ villoſâ ſtriato; foliis oblongo v. ovato-lanceolatis, glabris, margine ſubciliato-ſcabris, vagina petiolari tomentoſo-ciliatis, junioribus ſupremis involucroque ſubtus pubeſcentibus; racemis alternis, incluſis, paucifloris; pedunculis pubeſcentibus; rachide pedicelliſque glabris; corollæ laciniis æqualibus, ovato-rotundis. G.

COMMELINA *tuberoſa. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 61. *Willich. Illuſtr. n.* 18. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 4. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 76. *ed.* 2. 1. 124. *Gærtn. Sem. et Fr.* 1. 49. *t.* 15. *Schmidel. Ic.* 192. *tab.* 49. *Bot. Rep. tab.* 399. *Lil. à Redoutè. tab.* 108. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. 251. *Enum.* 69. *Vahl Enum.* 2. 171.

COMMELINA *cæleſtis. Willd. Enum.* 69.

COMMELINA radice anacampſerotis. *Dillen. Hort. Elth.* 94. *tab.* 70. *fig.* 90.

WILLDENOW, in the laſt of his works above quoted, records the preſent plant under the name of *cæleſtis*, and has beſides a ſpecies in the ſame as *tuberoſa*. But, as our plant is undoubtedly his *cæleſtis*, and, as far as we can make out, the *tuberoſa* of others; and ſince he has given no mark ſufficient to diſtinguiſh them by, we ſuſpect that this was the only one ſeen by him; and that being unable to ſatisfy himſelf of its identity with *tuberoſa*, he has (as we ſo often ſee is done, to the injury of this ſcience) recorded two ſpecies inſtead of one. We doubt whether the C. *faſciculata* of the Flora Peruviana is really diſtinct from this: it has the ſame root. Our drawing was made from a ſeedling ſpecimen that flowered in its firſt year at Mr. VERE'S. The ſeed had been received from a botanic garden in the North of Germany. A native of Mexico; requires to be kept in the ſtove. Perennial. Cultivated in 1732 by Dr. SHERRARD at Eltham. G.

EUGENIA JAMBOS. NARROW-LEAVED EUGENIA.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-partitus, ſuperus. *Petala* 4. *Bacca* 1-locularis, 1-ſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EUGENIA *Jambos*; foliis integerrimis lanceolatis, pedunculis ſubquadrifloris terminalibus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 959. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 186.

EUGENIA *Jambos*; foliis integerrimis, pedunculis ramoſis terminalibus. *Sp. Pl.* 672. *Willd.* 2. *p.* 959. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 186. *Pl. Zeyl.* 188. *Lour. Fl. Cochin.* 807. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 2.

JAMBOSA ſylveſtris alba. *Rumpf Amb.* 1. *p.* 127. *t.* 39.

MALACCA-SCHAMBU. *Hort. Malab.* 1. *p.* 27. *t.* 17.

PRUNUS malabarica fructu umbilicato pyriformi *Jambos* dicta minor. *Raj. Hiſt.* 1478. *n.* 1.

In reading over the deſcriptions of the authors above quoted, there appears to be conſiderable contradiction exiſting in their accounts, which may be owing perhaps occaſionally to the confounding this ſpecies with E. *malaccenſis*; or there may be different varieties or ſpecies. RUMPF deſcribes our plant as one of the wild ſorts of JAMBOSA, diſtinguiſhing it from the domeſtic, or EUGENIA *malaccenſis* of LINNÆUS by its ſmaller ſize, crooked growth of the ſtem, and auſtere, round-compreſſed fruit, which he ſays is ſeldom eaten in Amboyna, being leſs juicy, more inſipid, and leaving a bitteriſh taſte on the palate. From the crooked growth, the wood is chiefly uſed for the ribs of ſhips.

In the *Hortus Malabaricus*, the flowers are deſcribed as at firſt white and ſcentleſs, afterwards turning yellow and acquiring an acid or vinous ſmell; and the fruit is ſaid to be ſweet and grateful, with a very pleaſant roſe-like ſcent. By LOUREIRO the ſtamens are deſcribed to be red, the fruit ſweetiſh acid, without ſmell.

Communicated by —— BARRETT, Eſq. of Ewel, at the latter-end of June. Flowers from February to July. Native of the Eaſt-Indies. Requires to be kept conſtantly in the bark ſtove.

Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Jan.y 1815

PTERONIA PAUCIFLORA. FEW-FLOWERED PTERONIA.

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Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum: paleis multipartitis. *Pappus* ſubplumoſus. *Cal.* imbricatus, ſquamis carinatis.

PTERONIA *pauciflora*; ſuffrutex tomentoſo-piloſus, ramis unifloris, foliis alternis lanceolatis, ſquamis calycinis glabris obtuſis, capitulis cylindricis.

This little ſhrub, native of the Cape of Good-Hope, was communicated by the late Mr. NAPIER, from the Vauxhall Nurſery, now CHANDLER and BUCKINGHAM's. Having neglected at the time to examine it particularly, and not having met with it ſince, it is not without ſome heſitation that we give it as a ſpecies of PTERONIA.

OXALIS ROSACEA. ROSE-COLOURED WOOD-SORREL.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* unguibus connexa. *Stam.* inæqualia: 5 breviora exteriora, baſi connata. *Capſ.* angulis dehiſcens, 5-gona.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OXALIS *roſacea*; caule ſimplici folioſo decumbente, foliis ternatis ſubſeſſilibus, pedunculis unifloris longiſſimis, petalis ſubtus diſcoloribus.

OXALIS *roſacea*; caule folioſo ſimplici decumbente, pedunculo unifloro foliis multoties longiore, foliis ternatis ſubſeſſilibus oblongo-cuneiformibus, corollis campanulatis acutiuſculis, ſtylis ſtaminibus interioribus brevioribus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 797. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 128.

OXALIS *roſacea*; corollis campanulatis, ſtylis intermediis, filamentis gibboſe denticulatis. *Jacq. Oxalis*, *n.* 30. *p.* 51. *t.* 17.

This beautiful ſpecies of OXALIS was communicated from the Biſhop of London's garden in Fulham, in October 1812.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Introduced by Mr. MASSON. Flowers from September to November.

Sydenham Edwards Del. Pubd. by S. Curtis Walworth June 1. 1816.

Edwards Del. Pub. By S. Curtis Walworth Jan.y. 1818. F. Sansom sc.

CROTALARIA PULCHELLA. LARGE-FLOWERED CROTALARIA.

Clafs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Legumen turgidum inflatum, pedicellatum. *Filam.* connata, cum fiffura dorfali.

Specific Character and Synonym.

CROTALARIA *pulchella ;* frutefcens, ramulis teretibus fericeis, foliis ternatis : foliolis lineari lanceolatis acutis petiolis longioribus fubtus fubpiloſis. *Bot. Repof.* 417. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 274.

The CROTALARIA *pulchella* is a handfome greenhoufe fhrub, with long, erect, flender, rounded branches, bearing large bunches of yellow flowers at their extremities. The whole plant is covered with a filky, clofe-adpreffed pubefcence.

Our drawing was made feveral years ago, at Mr. COLVILLE's Nurfery, in the King's-Road, in the month of May.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walwo 1785

YUCCA ALOIFOLIA. TALL-STEMMED ADAM'S NEEDLE.

Generic Character.—Vide No. 900.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

YUCCA *aloifolia;* caudice arboreſcente, frugifero foliis aliquoties altiore; foliis numeroſiſſimis, lapſu inferiorum excelſe terminalibus, lanceolato-ligulatis, ſtrictiſſimis, ſubtiliter denticulatis, juxta ſupra baſin anguſtatis, interioribus erectius conniventibus; panicula racemoſa, numeroſa, ſubconferta, pyramidata, divaricata, ramulis laxis; corolla nutante. G.

YUCCA *aloifolia. Linn. Spec. Pl. ed.* 2. 1. 457. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 2. *Hort. Kew.* 1. 465. *ed.* 2. 2. 291. *Decand. Pl. Gr. tab.* 20. *Desfont. Traité des Arbres.* 1. 18. *Lil. à Redouté. tab.* 401, 402. *Mich. Bor. Amer.* 1. 196. *Purſh Amer. Sept.* 1. 228.

YUCCA *glorioſa. Bot. Repoſit.* 473; *(nec aliorum.)*

Y. arboreſcens foliis rigidioribus, rectis, ſerratis. *Dillen. Hort. Elth.* 435. *tab.* 326. *fig.* 416.

ALOE yuccæ foliis cauleſcens. *Pluk. Alm.* 19. *t.* 256. *f.* 4.

A. americana, yuccæ foliis arboreſcens. *Comm. Prælud.* 64. *tab.* 14.

The moſt lofty of its genus yet known to us; the ſtem riſing ſometimes to near eighteen feet high even in this country. The *leaves* are narrower and ſtiffer than in *glorioſa* (ſee above, No. 1260), and their edges finely ſerrate and not entire as in that; the *panicle* much cloſer flowered, from two to three feet high; *flowers* ſuffuſed with purple on the outſide. It does not bloom ſo freely as the two ſpecies already given in this work; and when it does the head decays, others ſprouting out below. Uſually kept in the greenhouſe or conſervatory, where we have ſeen vigorous plants, ten feet high and as thick as a man's arm, in garden-pots not more than a foot deep. It is ſaid to thrive better in the open ground,

ground, and to flower there much ſtronger, when the ſeaſons are favourable. We had not the opportunity of ſeeing the preſent plant, which flowered laſt October in thc garden of Mrs. Walker, at Stockwell. Native of both North and South America. Cultivated in 1696, in the King's Garden, at Hampton-Court. *G.*

ERRATUM.

No. 744, l. 13, a pede pag. pro "*præter habitum non bulboſum aliundeque diverſum,*" lege "*habitu præterea non bulboſo aliundeque diverſo.*"

Syme Edwards Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Jan. 1. 1815. E. Sansom Sc

SESUVIUM PORTULACASTRUM (β) REVOLUTUM.
PURSLANE-LEAVED SESUVIUM.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, coloratus. *Petala* 0. *Capſ.* ovata, 3—5-locularis, circumſciſſa, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SESUVIUM *Portulacaſtrum*; floribus ſubſeſſilibus.
SESUVIUM *Portulacaſtrum. Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 203. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 1009. *Decand. Pl. Graſſes* 9. *Lamarck Illuſtr. t.* 434. *f.* 2. *Swartz Obſ. p.* 204. *Jacq. Amer.* 155. *t.* 95.
SESUVIUM *ſeſſile* et *revolutum. Perſoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 39. *n.* 2. *et* 3.
AIZOON *canarienſe. Bot. Repoſ.* 201.
PORTULACA aizoides maritima procumbens, flore purpureo. *Sloane Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 204.
AIZOON repens, foliis oblongis turgidis, floribus ſeſſilibus ſingularibus ad alas. *Brown Jam. p.* 241.
CRITHMUS indicus. *Rumpf Amb.* 6. *p.* 165. *t.* 72. *f.* 1. ?
(3.) revolutum; *foliis ovato-oblongis margine revolutis. Perſoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 39.
SESUVIUM *revolutifolium. Ortega Decad. p.* 19.

PERSOON makes three ſpecies of SESUVIUM, viz. *pedunculatum*, *ſeſſile*, and *revolutum*; and quotes the figures of DECANDOLLE'S Plantes Graſſes, at that time unpubliſhed, for all of them. But as this Botaniſt has as yet publiſhed only one ſpecies, and that under the name of *Portulacaſtrum*, we cannot abſolutely determine on the propriety of PERSOON'S diviſion. Our plant, however, differs ſo little from DECANDOLLE'S figure, that we can conſider it

it only as a variety. At the ſame time we are inclined to think that thoſe plants which have flowers on long peduncles, reflected as the fruit ripens, may form a ſpecies diſtinct from thoſe with nearly ſeſſile flowers, as in the two figures in LAMARCK's Illuſtrations. Judging, however, from the figures given by different authors, none of their plants ſeem to have had entirely ſeſſile flowers; and in ſome, the length of this part is ſuch as to make it doubtful to which ſpecies they ought to be referred: perhaps, therefore, they may be all merely varieties of the ſame.

The ſpecies is ſaid to occur in maritime places both in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies. Our variety is a native of Cuba.

Communicated by Mr. KNIGHT, of the Exotic Nurſery, King's-Road, flowering in July.

N. 1702.

Sydm E[illegible] Del. Pub. by S. Curtis Walwo[illegible] Jan. 1. 1816

HIBISCUS MANIHOT. PALMATED-LEAVED HIBISCUS.

Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. duplex: exterior polyphyllus. *Stigmata* 5. *Capſ.* 5-locularis polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HIBISCUS *Manihot*; foliis palmato-digitatis ſeptempartitis, caule petioliſque inermibus. *Sp. Pl.* 980. *Willd.* 3. *p.* 825. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 229. *Mart. Mill. Dict. n.* 29. *Sabbat. Hort.* 1. *t.* 56. *Kniph. Cent.* 9. *n.* 47. *Cav. Diſſ.* 3. *p.* 172. *t.* 63. *f.* 2. *Thunb. Jap.* 272.

KETMIA folio manihot ſerrato, flore amplo ſulphureo. *Dill. Elth.* 189. *t.* 156. *f.* 189.

ALCEA ſinica manihot ſtellato folio, capſula longa piloſa pyramidata quinquefariam diviſa. *Pluk. Amalth.* 7. *t.* 355. *f.* 2.

This beautiful flower is a native of China and Japan, and has at times been cultivated in this country ſince the year 1712, at which period it was ſent to the Royal Society as one of the fifty ſpecimens annually delivered from the Apothecaries Garden at Chelſea.

The genus HIBISCUS contains many plants ſo differently organized, that they might be advantageouſly divided into ſeveral genera. Our friend Mr. BROWN has ſeparated this ſpecies with ſome related ones, having an internal deciduous calyx burſting on one ſide, and a long pyramidal capſule, and formed them into a diſtinct genus, under the name of BAMIA; but has not, as yet, publiſhed on the ſubject.

Communicated by Mr. SWEET, of the Stockwell Nurſery. Flowers in Auguſt and September. Is treated as a ſtove ſhrub; but is probably more hardy than is ſuppoſed, as has been found to be the caſe with moſt Japan plants.

HELONIAS BRACTEATA. LEAFY-FLOWERED HELONIAS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide No. 985.

Specific Character.

HELONIAS *bracteata*; (hermaphrodita) rhizomate horizontali, foliis lanceolatis erectis, bracteis flore longioribus, petalorum glandulis distinctis.

HELONIAS *bracteata* has a near affinity to *glaberrima* (No. 1680). From which it differs in having yellowish green, not glaucous leaves; flowers larger, sessile, in a dense spike, with large ovate-acuminate bractes, longer than the corolla, the glands of the petals, which in the former species are confluent, in this are quite distinct; the root in the former is bulbous, in this fleshy, running horizontally along the surface of the ground, as in Iris.

Native of North-America. Introduced by Messrs. FRASER, of Sloane-Square, who communicated the plant from which our drawing was made. Flowers in September and October. Seems to be a hardy perennial, and may no doubt be propagated by cuttings of its fleshy roots.

Drawn by Edwards Del. Pub. by C. Curtis Walworth Feb. 1. 1816. Engraved

Edwards del.

Published by Baretti, Charles, & Co. [illegible]

D. Simpson sc.

LACHENALIA QUADRICOLOR (γ.) LUTEA.
SPOTTED-LEAVED YELLOW LACHENALIA.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide No. 993.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LACHENALIA *quadricolor*; foliis binis lineari-lanceolatis canaliculatis furſum explanatis, floribus diſtantibus pedunculatis pendulis: petalis exterioribus fere dimidio brevioribus.
Synonyma petenda, No. 588 *et* 1097.
(α.) foliis omni macula expertibus. *Supra No.* 588.
(β.) foliis maculatis, floribus quadricoloratis. *Supra No.* 1097.
(γ.) foliis maculatis, floribus concoloribus luteis.
LACHENALIA *luteola. Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 395. quoad figuram ſine foliis.

Our LACHENALIA *quadricolor*, though ſhewn by Mr. KER, at No. 1097 of the Magazine, to be in reality the original *tricolor* of the firſt edition of AITON's Hortus Kewenſis, is ſtill referred to in the laſt edition of that work as a variety of *pendula*.

We remarked on the publication of variety (α) of this ſpecies, that it came nearer to *tricolor* than to *pendula*, and to the former, perhaps, all our three varieties might be properly referred. Having, however, hitherto retained JACQUIN's name of *quadricolor*, we think it beſt to continue it, eſpecially as it is doubtful whether our LACHENALIA *tricolor* (No. 82), and its variety (No. 1020) be not really a diſtinct ſpecies from our varieties of *quadricolor*.

JACQUIN appears to have figured our plant as a mere variety of his *luteola*; but as he has not added the leaves, we cannot ſay how far they may have agreed in this reſpect. He obſerves, that out of a hundred ſpecimens, only two had ſpotted leaves; if the figure in queſtion belonged to one of theſe, there would be no doubt.

Our drawing was made at Mr. GRIFFIN's, South-Lambeth, in Auguſt laſt.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Propagated by its bulbs. Requires the ſame treatment as for other Cape bulbs.

HÆMANTHUS TIGRINUS. TIGER-SPOTTED BLOOD-FLOWER.

Claſs and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide No. 1075.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HÆMANTHUS *tigrinus*; foliis linguiformibus planis glabris margine ciliatis depreſſis, umbella coarctata, limbo ſtaminibuſque erectis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 25. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 2. *p.* 207. *Perſoon Syn.* 1. *p.* 348. *n.* 5.

HÆMANTHUS *tigrinus*; foliis oblongis ciliatis ſubtus maculatis, ſcapo maculato umbella coarctata. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. *p.* 29. *t.* 56.

The *leaves* of the HÆMANTHUS *tigrinus* appear after the flowering is paſt, are two, broad-tongue-ſhaped, fleſhy, ſmooth, ciliated at the margin, lying nearly flat on the ground; they are marked, eſpecially towards the baſe, on the under ſide, with irregular dark iron-coloured ſpots, from whence the ſpecific name. The *tube* of the *corolla* is ſhort, ſomewhat dilated at the top and white: the *limb* erect, pale red.

The ſpecimen figured by JACQUIN was not nearly ſo large as the one from which our drawing was taken, which flowered in Auguſt laſt, in the moſt extenſive collection of Cape bulbs of Mr. GRIFFIN, in South-Lambeth.

Publ.d by Edwards Dod

Pub.d by C. Taylor Walworth Feb.y 1845

Pub. by P. Curtis Walworth Feb. 1 1805

F. Sansom sc.

DONIA SQUARROSA. SNAKE-HEADED DONIA.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* setaceus caducus. *Calyx* imbricatus, hemisphæricus. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DONIA *squarrosa*; herbacea; foliis oblongis amplexicaulibus serratis, calycinis squamis apice filiformibus revoluto-squarrosis. *Pursh Fl. Am. Sept.* 559.

This genus was named by Mr. BROWN, in honour of the late Mr. GEORGE DON, a celebrated Scottish Botanist, whose discoveries have made so many additions to the British Flora. It was taken up from the ASTER *glutinosus* of Prof. CAVANILLES, a native of Mexico, with a shrubby stem, and some other unpublished species.

DONIA *squarrosa* is a herbaceous perennial, native of open meadows on the banks of the Missouri; and, as we learn from Mr. LAMBERT'S Herbarium, was first discovered in the camp, near the old Maha village, by Mr. LEWIS, on the 17th of August 1804. We believe it was first introduced to this country by Mr. NUTTAL.

Mr. PURSH says, that the whole plant is viscous, and has a strong resinous or balsamic scent; to us these qualities seemed to be confined chiefly, if not altogether, to the calyx and corolla, and more especially to the latter.

Our drawing was taken at Messrs. FRASER'S American Nursery, Sloane-Square. We were favoured with other specimens by Mr. ANDERSON, from the garden of JAMES VERE, Esq. and also from Boyton, the seat of A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. Flowers from August to November. Propagated by seeds or parting its roots.

PETALOSTEMUM VIOLACEUM. PURPLE-FLOWERED PETALOSTEMON.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. nulla, ejus loco filamenta 5, sterilia, petaliformia, fertilibus alternantia. *Legumen* calyce tectum, 1-spermum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PETALOSTEMUM *violaceum*; capitulis ovato-oblongis, calycibus pilosis, bracteis deciduis, foliis subbijugis linearibus.

PETALOSTEMUM *violaceum*; spica cylindrica pedunculata, bracteis calycem subæquantibus, bracteolis spathulatis deciduis, calycibus sericeis, foliis bijugis linearibus. *Pursh Fl. Amer. Sept. p.* 461.

PETALOSTEMUM *violaceum*; pubens; foliolis linearibus: bracteis brevioribus; bracteolis spathulatis deciduis: petalis rosaceo-violaceis. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Amer.* 2. *p.* 50. *t.* 37. *f.* 2.

DALEA *violacea*. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1337.

The purple PETALOSTEMUM, as an ornamental flower, is by no means despicable, but is more remarkable for its singular structure: being a diadelphous plant without any proper *corolla*, having nine united and one detached *filament*, as is most usual in the class. But the alternate filaments are barren, coloured, and expanded at top into a petal-like appendix. The solitary filament is longer than the rest, channelled on the upper side, coloured, and expanded into a boat-shaped extremity; which as it occupies the place of, so it seems a sort of attempt towards, the formation of a vexillum. The *fertile filaments* are longer than the others and farther detached than is usual: the *anthers* are nearly globular, and abound with a bright orange-coloured *pollen*.

pollen. The unripe *germen* certainly contains two ovula, but one ſeed only probably comes to perfection. The *calyx* is inflated, white, five-toothed: teeth hairy.

That this plant has no real corolla was remarked by THOMAS NUTTAL, Eſq. who firſt introduced it to this country. We received living ſpecimens from this gentleman in the autumn of 1813, which flowered in the open ground, near Liverpool, but from the abſence of our draughtſman could not get it drawn at that time. We are informed by Mr. NUTTAL, that this plant forms one of the principal decorations of the vaſt plains of the Illinois, Tennaſſée, and Louiſiana, but its native country appears to be particularly in the upper part of this laſt ſtate, to the baſe of the rocky mountains or Northern Cordillera, from whence it has been propagated eaſtward by the great rivers that meander through theſe regions.

Collected by Mr. NUTTAL, in the vicinity of St. Louis, lat. 38° 43″.

Our drawing was taken at Meſſrs. FRASER's American Nurſery, Sloane-Square, laſt October. It is a tolerably hardy perennial, but requires to be protected from froſt.

BAUHINIA PORRECTA. SMOOTH-LEAVED MOUNTAIN EBONY.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus deciduus. *Petala* patula, oblonga unguiculata: ſuperiore magis diſtante; omnia calyci inſerta. *Legumen.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BAUHINIA *porrecta*; floribus monandris, pedunculis laxe racemoſis, petalis lanceolatis: unguibus filiformibus, foliis cordatis: lobis trinerviis.

BAUHINIA *porrecta*; foliis cordatis: lobis porrectis acutis trinerviis, petalis lanceolatis. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 1. 2. *p.* 48. *ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 23. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 510. *Swartz Prod.* 66. cui flores ſubdecandri.

BAUHINIA *porrecta*; floribus diadelphis ſubdecandris, foliis cordatis, lobis ſemiovatis acutis ſubquadrinerviis, petalis lanceolatis. *Jacq. Hort. Schoenb.* 1. *p.* 52. *t.* 100.

BAUHINIA foliis bilobis ſpicis laxis terminalibus. *Brown Jam.* 286.

BAUHINIA non aculeata, folio ampliori et bicorni. *Plum. Gen.* 23. *Ic.* 44. *f.* 2. *?*

SENNÆ ſpuriæ aut Aſpalatho affinis arbor ſiliquoſa, foliis binis. *Sloane Jam.* 150. *Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 51.

The genus BAUHINIA was named by PLUMIER, in honour of JOHN and CASPAR BAUHIN, the moſt celebrated Botaniſts of their day; and LINNÆUS has ingeniouſly connected the plant with the name, by comparing the two lobed leaves, or as it were two leaves iſſuing from the ſame baſe, with the above-named

above-named pair of noble brothers. Such allufions ferve at leaft to rivet the name in the memory.

This fpecies and *divaricata* are both monandrous, or have in general only one fertile ftamen, which is diftinct, and much ftouter and longer than the other nine connected filaments without anthers, or with only imperfect ones. It happens, however, that now and then one or another filament grows longer than the reft, and has a fmall polliniferous anther.

Native of the Weft-Indies. The leaves appear to vary confiderably. One fpecimen in the Bankfian Herbarium, from the Iſland of St. Kitts, has leaves with obtufe lobes exactly refembling thofe of our plant, others are fharper and more lengthened at the point.

Communicated by our friend JOHN WALKER, Efq. of Arno's-Grove, in October laft.

Varies, according to Sir HANS SLOANE, with red and with variegated flowers. The wood is very hard and veined with black, hence the name of Ebony.

Pub. by. J. Curtis. Walworth. Feb.1 1815.

F. Sansom Sc.

LIATRIS SCARIOSA. SCARIOUS-CUPPED LIATRIS.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Cal.* oblongus, imbricatus. *Pappus* plumosus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LIATRIS *scariosa*; foliis lanceolatis integerrimis glabris, calycibus globosis inferne squarrosis distinctis: squamis rotundatis membranaceo-marginatis.

LIATRIS *scariosa*; caule simplici subpubescente, foliis lanceolatis utrinque attenuatis glabris margine scabris, calycibus racemosis alternis distantibus inferne squarrosis; squamis spathulatis margine membranaceo-coloratis. *Pursh Fl. Amer. Sept.* 509.

LIATRIS *scariosa*. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 1635. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 503.

LIATRIS *squarrulosa*; *Michaux Fl. Bor. Amer.* 2. *p.* 92.

SERRATULA *scariosa*; foliis lanceolatis integerrimis calycibus squarrosis pedunculatis obtusis. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 1147.

EUPATORIO affinis americana bulbosa, floribus scariosis calyculis contectis. *Pluk. Alm.* 142. *t.* 177. *f.* 4.

DESCR. *Stem* four-feet high, upright, simple, pubescent. *Leaves* narrow-lanceolate, quite entire, dotted with pellucid glands, smooth, except at the edge, which is roughened by a row of stiff hairs hardly visible to the naked eye. *Bractes* like the leaves but narrowed from the base to the point. *Flowers* distinct, but near together, in a long raceme on short *peduncles*, sometimes without and sometimes with one or two squamous *bractes*. *Calyx*, before the flower appears globular, afterwards oval: the lower *scales* reflexed, upper ones erect, rounded at the

the point with a membranaceous border. *Receptacle* naked; but in the circumference appears as if chaffy from abortive florets. *Tube* of *corolla* inflated in the middle: *limb* 5-cleft, erect, acute. *Anthers* dark purple. *Germen* hairy, crowned with a toothed *pappus*: *ſtyle* oblique: *ſtigmas* clubſhaped, far exceeding the corolla in length.

The ſpecimen from which the above deſcription was taken was ſent us from his garden at Boyton, by our friend AYLMER BOURKE LAMBERT, Eſq. The ſpike of flowers was a foot and a half long, the upper ones bloſſoming firſt and gradually deſcending, but nearly the whole were expanded before any began to fade. Upon the whole it is among the handſomeſt of the ſyngeneſious plants. It is particularly adapted to the flower pot, as it will live and continue to blow in water for weeks together.

Our drawing was taken at Mr. KNIGHT's Exotic Nurſery, in the King's-Road, Little Chelſea, in October 1813.

Native of the mountain paſtures in Virginia and Carolina. A hardy perennial. Propagated by parting its roots or by ſeed.

1710.

W.th Edwards Del.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walw.th

SARRACENIA VARIOLARIS. HOOK-LEAVED SIDE-SADDLE-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. duplex, 3-phyllus et 5-phyllus. *Capſ.* 5-locularis. *Stylus* ſtigmate clypeatus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SARRACENIA *variolaris;* foliis tubulatis longitudine pedunculi: valva ſubrotunda inflexa: tubi dorſo ſuperne maculato.

SARRACENIA *variolaris;* foliis elongatis, tubo ſuperne dorſo maculato, in appendicem fornicatim incurvatum brevem deſinente, ala ventrali lineari-lanceolata. *Michaux Flor. Bor. Amer.* 1. *p.* 310. *Purſh Fl. Amer. Sept.* 367. *Perſoon Synopſ.* 2. *p.* 62.

SARRACENIA *adunca;* foliis tubulatis longitudine pedunculi: valva ſubrotunda inflexa. *Smith Exot. Bot.* 1. *p.* 103. *t.* 53. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt. p.* 291.

SARRACENIA *minor. Walter Fl. Carol.* 153. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1150. 2. *p.* 6. *Perſoon Syn.* 2. *p.* 62.

The SARRACENIA *variolaris* is at once diſtinguiſhed from *flava*, by its ſmaller ſize; ſpreading, not dependent petals; and the diaphanous ſpotting at the upper part of the back of the tube of the leaf.

Our friend, Sir JAMES E. SMITH, ſeemingly not aware that this ſpecies had been previouſly deſcribed by MICHAUX, in his Exotic Botany, gave it the name of *adunca;* whence it has been

inſerted

inſerted in the Hortus Kewenſis. WILLDENOW continues WALTER's name of *minor;* and PERSOON has given both *minor* and *variolaris* as two ſpecies.

Native of Carolina. Flowers at different ſeaſons. Our drawing was taken laſt March, at Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY's, by whom it was firſt introduced in 1803. Mr. PURSH ſays, the SARRACENIAS bear cultivation, in pots filled half way with Bog-Moſs, extremely well. This ſpecies ſeems to flower beſt in an airy part of the ſtove.

Pub.d by S.r Gerber Walworth Mar.1.1816.

MATTHIOLA ODORATISSIMA. PERSIAN STOCK.

Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILIQUOSA.

Generic Character.

Siliqua (teres v. compreſſa) coronata *ſtigmate* conniventi bilobo, lobis vel dorſo incraſſatis tuncque cotyledonibus incumbentibus; vel baſi cuſpide ſtipatis. *Calyx* clauſus. *Filamenta* longiora dilatata. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MATTHIOLA *odoratiſſima*; (ſtigmate ſubſimplici) foliis tomentoſis lyrato-ſinuatis, ſiliquis compreſſis, tomentoſis lævibus. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 120.

CHEIRANTHUS *odoratiſſimus. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 524. *Ejuſd. Enum.* 682. *Pallas Ind. Taur. in Nov. Act. Petrop.* 10. *p.* 314.

CHEIRANTHUS *odoratiſſimus*; foliis runcinatis tomentoſis, ſiliquis linearibus compreſſis, ſtigmate bilobo terminatis, caule ſuffruticoſo. *Marſchall ab Bieb. Fl. Taur-Caucaſ.* *p.* 122.

Mr. BROWN, in the new edition of the Hortus Kewenſis, has divided the old genus CHEIRANTHUS into ſeveral genera, devoting a part thereof to the commemoration of the celebrated commentator on Dioſcorides, PETER AND. MATTHIOLUS; the former genus, aſſigned to him by PLUMIER, having been proved to be the ſame with GUETTARDA. This genus contains, beſides the preſent plant, CHEIRANTHUS *incana*; *feneſtralis*; *ſinuata*; *tricuſpidata*; *parviflora*; &c.

The leaves of the PERSIAN STOCK, are extremely variable in their figure, being ſometimes quite entire, ſometimes only ſlightly

ſlightly toothed, but more frequently ſinuately pinnatifid, and always much the broadest towards the point. The whole plant is tomentoſe.

This ſpecies has great affinity with MATTHIOLA (CHEIRANTHUS) *triſtis*, 729 of this work; and, like it, does better treated as a greenhouſe plant, than expoſed to our winters in the open ground. The flowers are much larger and of a brighter colour than thoſe of *triſtis*; and have the ſame fragrant ſmell after ſun-ſet.

Our drawing was taken from a plant communicated by Mr. SALISBURY, from the Botanic Garden, in Sloane-Street, in May laſt. We were favoured with fine ſpecimens the year before, by Mr. WHITLEY, from the Fulham Nurſery.

Introduced to the Kew Garden, by the Right Hon. Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. K. B. in 1797.

OXALIS VARIABILIS, *var.* RUBRA. RED-FLOWERED VARIABLE WOOD-SORREL.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5, unguibus connexa. *Stam.* inæqualia; 5 breviora exteriora basi connata. *Caps.* angulis dehiscens, 5-gona.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OXALIS *variabilis*; acaulis, scapo unifloro foliis longiore flaccido, foliis ternatis subrotundis: foliolo intermedio cuneiformi, stylis staminibus exterioribus brevioribus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 2. *p.* 777. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. *p.* 120.

OXALIS *variabilis. Jacq. Oxal.* 89. *t.* 52 *et* 53.

(α.) albiflora. *Vide supra No.* 1683.

(β.) rubra. *Scapis petiolo longioribus, limbo corollæ rubro.*

OXALIS *variabilis.* β. flore rubro. *Jacq. Oxal.* 89. *t.* 53.

OXALIS *purpurea. Thunb. Diss. No.* 8. *p.* 12. *v.* α. *Jacq. Oxal. n.* 70. *t.* 56? *Sp. Pl.* 621.

OXALIS *speciosa. Jacq. Oxal. n.* 74. *t.* 60?

OXALIS *sugillata. Jacq. Oxal. n.* 75. *t.* 61?

OXYI affinis planta bulbosa africana, flore purpureo magno. *Breyn. Cent. p.* 102. *t.* 46.

OXYS bulbosa africana rotundifolia caulibus et floribus purpureis amplis. *Commel. Hort.* 1. *p.* 41. *t.* 21.

It appears to us that JACQUIN, in his elaborate and excellent Monograph on this genus, has multiplied the species beyond what nature warrants. We suspect, that all that we have quoted in the present article are only varieties. And the

the ſynonyms quoted from BREYNE and COMMELIN undoubtedly belong to our ſpecies.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Flowers from September to November. Communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

ERRATUM.

No. 1683, l. 14, pro (γ) lege (α).

Pub. by C. Curtis, Walworth, Nov. 1, 1818.

PROTEA FORMOSA. CROWN-FLOWERED PROTEA.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 4, quorum 3 ſuperne cohærentia. *Antheræ* apicibus concavis corollæ immerſæ. *Nux* ſupera undique barbata, ſtylo perſiſtente coronata. BROWN.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PROTEA *formoſa;* foliis oblongo-ellipticis marginatis, involucri bracteis ſpathulatis externe ſericeis, corollis tomentoſis, ſtylo apice curvato, ſtigmate apice incraſſato.

PROTEA *formoſa;* foliis anguſto-oblongis venoſis obliquis: baſi ſimplici; marginibus ramiſque tomentoſis, involucri bracteis ciliatis: intimis lingulatis imberbibus, corollis ariſtiſque tomentoſis, ſtylo glabro apice curvato, ſtigmate apice incraſſato. *Brown in Linn. Soc. Tranſact. v.* 10. *p.* 79. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 189.

PROTEA *coronata. Bot. Repoſ.* 469.

ERODENDRUM *formoſum;* foliis ellipticis margine craſſo, tenellis tomentoſis: bracteis involucri fimbriatis, inferioribus inter ſe liberis: corolla extus tomentoſa, apice valde attenuata: antheris peranguſtis: ſtigmatis apice craſſo. *Parad. Lond.* 76.

Our drawing of this beautiful Protea was taken at Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY's, Hammerſmith, where there are varieties with red, white, and bluiſh flowers. Flowers in May. Native of the Cape of Good-Hope, growing in the mountains of Hottentots-Holland, from whence it was introduced in 1789, by MR. FRANCIS MASSON.

Pub. by J.S. Curtis Walworth. May 1 1815.

E. Sansom.

POLYGALA MIXTA. HEATH-LEAVED MILK-WORT.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA OCTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus: foliolis 2 alæformibus coloratis. *Legumen* obcordatum biloculare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

POLYGALA *mixta*; floribus imberbibus solitariis sessilibus, foliis fasciculatis teretibus mucronulatis.

POLYGALA *mixta*; floribus imberbibus sessilibus, foliis teretibus mucronatis confertissimis. *Linn. Suppl. Pl.* 316. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 891. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 245. *Bot. Repos.* 455.

POLYGALA *mixta*; floribus imberbibus lateralibus, foliis fasciculatis trigonis erectis mucronato spinosis. *Thunb. Prod.* 121.

DESCR. *Stem* shrubby, with long flexile branches. *Leaves* subulate, rigid, smooth, terminated with a minute oblique mucro, collected in fascicles of five or six growing from the same point. These fascicles are crowded together, opposite at the lower part of the branch, giving a verticillate appearance; but nearer the extremity they are alternate. *Flowers* solitary, sessile, or on very short pedicles, in the axils of the leaves. *Calyx* small, the lateral segments larger than the rest, but seldom, if ever, coloured. *Corolla* semipapilionaceous, having no *vexillum*; *alæ* rigid, erect, subulate, white. *Carina* deeply channelled, of a saturated purple within: sides folded together, so as

to

to include and firmly embrace the *ſtyle* and *ſtamens*, which, when arrived at maturity, upon being moved, eſcape elaſtically from their confinement, and ſtrike againſt the two erect petals or alæ, by which the pollen is diſperſed. The apex of the carina is expanded into a two-lobed, plain *petal*, the *lobes* of which are emarginate. This appendix is of a bright roſe colour, and forms the principal part of the flower; and, diſperſed amongſt the green foliage in every part of the ſhrub, gives it a pretty lively appearance. It continues in bloſſom almoſt throughout the year.

The ſpecific name was probably given it from its mixed reſemblance of POLYGALA *alopecuroides* and *Heiſteria*; not, as has been ſaid, from the manner in which the flowers and leaves are mixed together.

Native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Requires the protection of the greenhouſe. Introduced by Mr. F. MASSON, in 1789. Communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

Curtis Edwards Del. Pub. by W. Curtis, Walworth, March 1846 E. Sansom Sc.

POLYGALA STIPULACEA. STIPULED MILK-WORT.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA OCTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus: foliolis duobus alæformibus, coloratis. *Legumen* obcordatum, biloculare.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

POLYGALA *ſtipulacea*; floribus imberbibus axillaribus ſubſolitariis foliis faſciculatis teretibus mucronulatis ſubternis, ſtipula concava obtuſiſſima.

POLYGALA *ſtipulacea*; floribus imberbibus lateralibus, caule ſuffruticoſo, foliis ternis linearibus acutis. *Linn. Mant.* 260. *Burm. Prod.* 20. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 892. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 246.

POLYGALA *ſtipulacea*; floribus imberbibus lateralibus, foliis ſolitariis filiformibus mucronatis glabris. *Thunb. Prod.* 121?

HEISTERIA *mitior. Berg. Cap.* 187.

SPARTIUM africanum fruteſcens, ericæfolio. *Com. Hort.* 2. *p.* 193. *t.* 97.

SUFFRUTEX ericæ forma, flore rubro elegantiſſimo. *Seb. Muſ.* 2. *p.* 63. *t.* 62. *f.* 8.

DESCR. *Stem* ſhrubby: *branches* ſhort, rigid. *Leaves* in faſcicles, more uſually four together than three, rounded, thickened upwards, blunt-pointed with a minute oblique mucro. Each faſcicle is ſupported by a ſhort, thick, blunt, hollowed *ſtipule*. *Calyx* five-leaved: *leaflets* lanceolate, involving one another without any lateral petal-like expanſion. *Flowers* axillary, growing ſingly or two together, of the brighteſt purple colour

colour variegated with white. *Corolla* very like that of *mixta*, but the *alæ* are tipped with purple, and the appendices of the carina are much more brilliant. The germen in this ſpecies, in *mixta*, in *Heiſteria*, and probably in the whole ſection, except P. *Chamæbuxus*, is terminated with four tooth-like proceſſes. This character, together with the want of the petal-like expanſion of the calyx, ſeem to us to have been ſufficient to reſtore LINNÆUS's original genus of HEISTERIA.

The ſynonym always quoted from THUNBERG is rendered doubtful, by his deſcribing the leaves as being ſolitary, filiform, and acute; which terms are in no reſpect applicable to our plant.

A hardy greenhouſe ſhrub; native of the Cape of Good-Hope. Flowers almoſt throughout the year. Introduced in 1791. Communicated by Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SON.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth Mar. 1. 1816.

E. Sansom sc.

VERBESINA ALATA. WING-STALKED VERBESINA.

Clafs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum. *Pappus* ariftatus. *Cal.* duplici ordine. *Floſculi radii* circiter 5.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VERBESINA *alata;* foliis alternis decurrentibus undulatis obtuſis. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. *p.* 2221. *Enum.* 917. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 5. *p.* 120. *Schkuhr handb.* 3. *p.* 145. *t.* 256. *Mart. Mil. Dict. n.* 1. *Gært. Fruct.* 2. 457. *t.* 171. *Swartz Obſ.* 313. *Kniph. Cent.* 4. *No.* 93.

VERBESINA foliis oblongo-ovatis ſubdentatis recurrentibus, floribus remotis terminalibus. *Brown Jam.* 319.

CANNABIS indica, foliis integris, alato caule. *Magn. Hort.* 40. *ic.*

CHRYSANTHEMUM cannabinum americanum alatum, flore aphyllo globoſo aurantio, baccharidis folio. *Sloane Hiſt.* 1. 261. *Commel. Hort.* 1. *p.* 5. *t.* 3.

CHRYSANTHEMUM curaſſavicum alato caule floribus aurantiis. *Herm. Parad.* 125. *ic. Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *p.* 25. *n.* 87.

CHRYSANTHEMUM americanum bidens alatum, flore parvo aurantiaco. *Pluk. Alm.* 100. *t.* 84. *f.* 3.

CHRYSANTHEMUM conyzoide curaſſavicum, abrotani feminæ flore aurantio. *Volk. Norib.* 106. *ic.*

VERBESINA *alata* differs from the reſt of the genus not only in habit, but in having numerous florets in the radius, although theſe are ſo ſhort that at firſt ſight the flower appears to have no radius at all; and alſo in having the ſeeds marginated with a white

white membrane, with one arista, hooked at the point and longer than the other.

When firſt raiſed from ſeeds, the whole plant is hoary; but on the ſecond year, the hoarineſs is depoſited, and the colour of the leaves becomes of a fine dark green, which, contraſted with the brilliant orange-coloured flowers, adds much to the pleaſing effect. So that thoſe who treat it as an annual plant, never ſee it in its moſt perfect ſtate.

Native of South-America and the Weſt-Indies. Requires to be kept in the ſtove. Flowers moſt part of the ſummer. Cultivated, as we learn from MORISON, in the Botanic Garden at Oxford, in 1699. Our drawing was taken at the Right Hon. Lord HOLLAND's, in Auguſt 1812.

Publ. by S. Curtis Walworth Mar 1. 1815.

PROTEA LATIFOLIA. RAYED-FLOWERED PROTEA.

Clafs and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.—Vide No. 1713.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PROTEA *latifolia*; foliis late-ovatis femicordatis feſſilibus, involucro fericeo tomentoſo; bracteis interioribus anguſtatis apice dilatato barbato, corolla tomentoſa: ariſtis hirſutis longitudine laminarum, ſtylo pubeſcenti. *Brown in Tranſ. Linn. Soc. v.* 10. *p.* 75.

PROTEA *radiata. Bot. Repoſ.* 646.

ERODENDRUM *eximium. Saliſb. et Knight Prot.* 41?

Our drawing of this beautiful ſpecies of PROTEA was taken at Mr. KNIGHT's Exotic Nurſery, in the King's-Road, Little Chelſea, in Auguſt 1811.

A variety, with greeniſh white flowers, is cultivated at the Hammerſmith Nurſery, Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY.

The Proteas are much admired for the variety, ſingularity, and frequently the ſplendour of their flowers; the beauty of which conſiſts chiefly in the involucrum.

Theſe plants have generally been conſidered as very difficult of propagation, and not leſs ſo of preſervation. But our modern cultivators have arrived at a better mode of treatment than was known in the days of PHILIP MILLER. Mr. JOSEPH KNIGHT, in an Eſſay on the Cultivation of the Natural Order of Proteæ, has given very full directions for their management; and ſtill more ample details may be found in the ſecond edition of the Exotic Gardener, by J. CUSHING, foreman to Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY. We are obliged for the following ſatisfactory

factory mode of managing them, to Mr. R. SWEET, late of the Stockwell Nurfery, where we have obferved thefe plants to look remarkably well.

Cultivation of the Natural Order of PROTEACEÆ.

In the firft place, it is neceffary that the pots fhould be well drained; for which purpofe, place over the hole in the bottom a piece of potfherd, then place another piece againft it, fo as to leave a hollow; after that put in a handful of potfherd, broken into pieces not larger than peas, and over thefe pieces ftill fmaller, till the pot is nearly one third-part full. This is applicable to the management of plants of almoft every family; for, by thefe means, the water foaks gradually off, and the mould is not allowed to get fodden.

In the next place, for the genera Protea, Leucadendron, Leucofpermum, Spatalla, Sorocephalus, and Aulax; (vide BROWN'S *Proteaceæ in the Tranfactions of the Linnean Society, vol.* 10.) all the fpecies delight in a compofition of rather more than one-third fand, and the reft light loam without any peat. The genera Serruria, Nivenia, Grevillea, Hakea, Petrophila, Ifopogon, Bankfia, Dryandra, Lomatia, and Telopea, fucceed beft in three parts of peat, two parts loam, and one part fand. When potted, they do not require any particular care more than other greenhoufe plants, except to let them have plenty of air, to avoid letting them flag for want of water, and never to water them over the leaves in cloudy weather.

With regard to their propagation, let the wood be firft ripened, then take off the cuttings as nearly as poffible between the laft and prefent year's fhoot, pare them fmooth, and plant them in a pot of fand, not too clofe together, as they are apt to get the damp amongft them, which readily fpreads from one to another. Let the pots be then placed in the propagation-houfe, watering them whenever they want it, but not over the leaves. In this way Mr. SWEET has never found any of the fuppofed difficulty in ftriking any of this natural order; and even Telopea, the Embothrium *fpecioffimum* of the Botanical Magazine, he finds to ftrike as readily as any.

Pub. by C. Curtis Walworth Apr. 1. 1818.

PELARGONIUM RADICATUM. FLESHY FRINGED-LEAVED CRANE'S-BILL.

Claſs and Order.

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: lacinia ſuprema deſinente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum, ſecus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Filam.* 10, inæqualia, quorum 3—6 caſtrata. *Arilli* 5, monoſpermi, ariſtati, ad baſin receptaculi roſtrati ariſtis ſpiralibus introrſum barbatis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PELARGONIUM *radicatum;* (acaulis radice rapacea) umbella ſimplici, foliis ellipticis integerrimis ciliatis, petalis ſuperioribus baſi macula duplici interrupte lineari notatis. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 160. *Epit.* 209.

PELARGONIUM *radicatum;* umbellis ſimplicibus, foliis ovali-oblongis, integerrimis, glabris, margine ciliatis, floribus pentandris; petalis retuſis. *Vent. Hort. Malm.* 65.

GERANIUM *ciliatum. And. Repoſ.* 247.

Monſ. VENTENAT, who has given an excellent figure of this plant in the Jardin de Malmaiſon, conſiders it to be diſtinct from the PELARGONIUM *ciliatum* of L'HERETIER, and has been followed by Mr. DRYANDER in the new edition of the Hortus Kewenſis. The *ciliatum* of CAVANILLES and of JACQUIN, are alſo ſuppoſed by VENTENAT to be at the ſame time different from our plant and from one another. The latter differs remarkably in the ſtrong hairineſs of the leaves over both ſurfaces.

This ſpecies, as is the caſe with moſt, if not with all in the turnip-rooted diviſions, has only five fertile ſtamens, and the pedicles

pedicles are erect while the flowers are in bud as well as when expanded: characters which, we have before remarked, seem sufficient to separate them into a distinct genus.

A tender greenhouse plant. Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Communicated by Mr. KNIGHT, of the Exotic Nursery, and also by Messrs. COLVILLE and SON, of the King's-Road, who first introduced it in 1802. Flowers in June and July.

Pub.d by S.W.S. Cook. Wellington Square 1825.

E. Sangster Sc.

SPRENGELIA INCARNATA. FLESH-COLOURED SPRENGELIA.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus, perſiſtens. *Cor.* 5-partita. *Stam.* receptaculo inſerta. *Capſ.* 5-locularis, 5-valvis: diſſepimentis e medio valvularum, placentis columnæ centrali adnatis.

Specific Name and Synonyms.

SPRENGELIA *incarnata*; antheris connatis barbatis, calycibus coloratis, foliis longe acuminatis. *Brown Prod. p.* 555.

SPRENGELIA *incarnata*. *Smith's Tracts*, 272. *t.* 2. *et in Act. Stockh. anno* 1794, *p.* 260. *t.* 8. *Bot. Repoſ.* 2. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 833. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 1. *p.* 320. *Epit.* 45.

The SPRENGELIA *incarnata* is a very ornamental flowering ſhrub of ſmall ſtature, firſt deſcribed and figured by Sir JAMES ED. SMITH, in the Tranſactions of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, and afterwards in Engliſh, with a figure from a living ſpecimen, in a volume of tracts relating to natural hiſtory, naming it in honour of CHRISTIAN CONRAD SPRENGEL, Profeſſor of Botany at Halle.

The flowers, which are very numerous, are produced at the extremities of the ſhort branches, and are of long continuance. The calyx and corolla being much alike, and the laciniæ of the latter, which are nearly white, with a pink tinge, exactly alternating with the ſegments of the calyx, of a deeper roſe colour, give a brilliancy to what might otherwiſe be conſidered as rather an inſignificant flower.

This

This plant is well described by SMITH; but, according to BROWN, the corolla is at first monopetalous, with a very short tube, though it is finally divided to the base. The latter author has described two species, in the first of which only, our present plant, the anthers are coherent; a circumstance which entirely destroys the value of this character.

Native of New South-Wales. Is readily propagated by cuttings; and requires the same treatment as the Cape Heaths. Introduced in 1793, by Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY. Communicated by Mr. R. SWEET.

Pub. by S. Curtis Walworth, Sept. 1, 1785.

ERICA LAWSONI. LAWSON'S HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* perſiſtens: limbo 4-fido. *Antheræ* ante antheſin per foramina 2 lateralia connexæ. *Capſ.* 4—8-locularis, 4—8-valvis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

Sect. III. *Coniflorae grandes.* Corollæ *inferne dilatatæ ſemuncia longiores.* *B.* Antheræ *muticæ* Flores *terminales.*

ERICA *Lawſoni*; bracteis calyci proximis, foliolis calycinis ſubulatis, ſtigmate exſerto, foliis ciliatis floribuſque quaternis.

DESCR. *Stem* a low, upright, pyramidal, branched ſhrub. *Leaves* four together, oblong, ciliated at the edge with ſtiff ſhort hairs, which are branched at the point of the leaf only, as far as we have obſerved, and there barely viſible to the naked eye. *Flowers*, which are of a bright roſe colour, grow at the extremities of the branches, either ſingly, or more generally four together; but on the leading branches, the ſhoot growing out beyond them, the flowers become in conſequence axillary. *Calyx* of four ſubulate leaflets, ciliated at the edge and coloured at the tip; bractes two, cloſe to and like the calyx, but only half the length; there is a third at the baſe of the very ſhort peduncle, but this we rather regard as the terminal leaf, from the axil of which the peduncle grows; nor is it coloured like the other two. *Corolla* urceolate: *tube* about an inch long, dilated and ſomewhat diaphanous at the baſe, contracted upwards: laciniæ of the limb ovate-acute with the margins more or leſs rolled

rolled inwards. *Filaments* almoſt as fine as a ſpider's thread: *anthers* beardleſs, within the tube. *Germen* oblong, without glands at the baſe: *ſtigma* dark purple, nearly globular, without the tube.

This plant has very near affinity with ERICA *tenuiflora* of the Hortus Kewenſis, from which it differs, not only in the colour of its flowers, but in having ciliated leaves and an exſerted ſtigma. In many reſpects it correſponds alſo with ERICA *ferrulata*, though the form of the corolla removes it into a different ſection.

Our drawing was made from a plant communicated by Mr. R. SWEET. We have been favoured alſo with a ſpecimen of the ſame, from Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, under the name that we have adopted, and from which our deſcription was taken.

Native of the Cape of Good Hope. Flowers in May, June, and July.

N.° 1721.

Syd.ᵐ Edwards Del.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Apr.ˡ 1815.

AZALEA CALENDULACEA (β.) CROCEA.
ORANGE-COLOURED AZALEA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata. *Stam.* receptaculo inserta. *Caps.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AZALEA *calendulacea;* (subnudiflora) foliis oblongo-ovalibus ciliatis: adultis hirsutis, corollæ tubo laciniis breviore piloso subviscido, calyce villoso.

AZALEA *calendulacea;* (subnudiflora) foliis oblongis utrinque pubescentibus: adultis hirsutis, floribus amplis non viscosis, calycis dentibus oblongis, corollæ tubo hirsuto laciniis breviore. *Pursh Fl. Am. Sept.* 151. *Michaux Fl. Am. Bor.* 1. *p.* 151.

(α.) flammea *floribus flammeo-calendulaceis.*

(β.) crocea; *floribus croceis.*

AZALEA *calendulacea. Hort. Kew. Epit. inter addenda.*

The flowers of this variety resemble very much those of AZALEA *pontica*, but are without scent. They are considerably larger than any of the varieties of AZALEA *nudiflora;* and the plant itself forms a loftier shrub. In a genus which is numerous and so exceedingly disposed to run into varieties, it is extremely difficult to find good specific characters; the hairy calyx and tube shorter than the border of the corolla, distinguish it from *coccinea*, (No. 180.) to which in foliage it is most nearly allied. The flower is not entirely free from clamminess. The flame-coloured variety is said by Mr. PURSH to be, without exception, the

the handſomeſt ſhrub in North-America. This author refers to BARTRAM's Travels, p. 321, where we find a ſhrub ſpoken of with flowers like a RHODODENDRON, but in fruit more reſembling an AZALEA. But this would appear to be very different from either of the above varieties, as the corolla is ſaid to be white with narrow ſegments. Mr. WILLIAM BARTRAM, however, and probably with juſtice, claims the firſt diſcovery of this plant, as appears by a ſpecimen in poſſeſſion of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, collected by that traveller, about the year 1774, accompanied with remarks; in which, in his uſual florid ſtyle, he obſerves, that "it is the moſt brilliant, ſhewy, and gay flowering ſhrub, perhaps, in the world; it grows four, ſix, or eight feet high, increaſes greatly by ſuckers, and the flowers make a moſt ſplendid ſhow in the vaſt plains, and on the ſides of the hills, in Weſt-Georgia and lower Cherokee country, in the months of April and May. The flowers are of all ſhades, from a pale cream colour to a ſplendid golden yellow, orange, and moſt perfect ſcarlet or flame colour; and all theſe colours are ſometimes ſeen on different branches of the ſame plant, as well as on ſeparate plants, but a roſe-bluſh or purple tint never occurs in the flowers of this ſpecies."

Our drawing was made in the beginning of June 1812, from a plant brought over by Mr. LYONS; we received ſpecimens alſo from Meſſrs. FRASER's American Nurſery, and from Meſſrs. LODDIGES and SONS.

HEDYSARUM BUPLEURIFOLIUM. HARES-EAR-LEAVED HEDYSARUM.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-fidus. *Cor. carina* transverse obtusa. *Lomentum* articulis 1-spermis, compressis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HEDYSARUM *bupleurifolium*; foliis simplicibus lanceolatis acutis, caule inermi, stipulis scariosis. *Sp. Pl.* 1051. *Willd.* 3. *p.* 1171. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 339. *Roxb. Corom.* 2. *p.* 50. *t.* 194.

ORNITHOPODIUM madaraspatanum, bupleurifolio. *Petiv. Gaz.* 18. *t.* 11. *f.* 12.

HEDYSARUM *gramineum. Willd. Sp. Pl.* 3. 1172? *Retz. Obs.* 5. *p.* 26. *Wendl. Hort. Herrenhus.* 1. *p.* 7. *t.* 5.

WILLDENOW has expressed a doubt whether the figures of PETIVER and PLUKENET do not belong to *gramineum* rather than to *bupleurifolium*. The latter was probably intended for neither, but is too bad to be referred with certainty to any thing; but PETIVER's is really good, for a mere outline, and undoubtedly represents our plant. HEDYSARUM *gramineum* in Hortus Herrenhusen, does not appear to be different; and RETZIUS's description of the same accords both with ROXBURGH's and our figure of *bupleurifolium*. We cannot but conclude therefore that these plants in reality make but one species, and that *gramineum* ought to be expunged from the system.

A small perennial woody species. Native of the East-Indies; where it grows, according to ROXBURGH, among long grass in dry ground; flowering during the wet and cold seasons. With us it requires the heat of the bark stove. Propagated by seeds.

Pub.by S.T.Curtis Walworth, Jan.1.1825.

CAMPANULA PUNCTATA. SPOTTED BELL-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, fundo clauſo valvis ſtaminiferis. *Stigma* trifidum. *Capſ.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiſcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *punctata;* capſulis trilocularibus obtectis, caule ſimplici erecto folioſo, foliis ſubpetiolatis, floribus nutantibus. *Willd. Sp. Pl.* 1. *p.* 907.

CAMPANULA *punctata;* hirſuta, foliis radicalibus petiolatis ovatis acutis ſerratis, floribus cernuis interne punctatis villoſis. *Lamarck Encyc.* 1. 579.

CAMPANULA calycibus e tergo lamellis quinque notatis, pedunculis unifloris. *Gmel. Sib.* 3. *p.* 155. *t.* 30.

The CAMPANULA *punctata* is well repreſented by GMELIN, in the third volume of the Flora Sibirica; but was never taken up by LINNÆUS, nor, we believe, did it ever appear in any general ſyſtem, till LAMARCK inſerted it in the Encyclopedie Botanique.

The ſpotting of the corolla, being on the inſide, ſhews through rather faintly, but more evidently, when dried, than in the recent flower.

We were favoured with a living ſpecimen of this very rare plant, the latter-end of February, by our friend A. B. LAMBERT, Eſq. who raiſed it from Siberian ſeeds, at his ſeat at Boyton. A hardy perennial. Native of Siberia; growing in the mountainous open country.

SILENE REGIA. SPLENDID CATCH-FLY.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. monophyllus, ventricosus. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Caps.* supera, semitrilocularis, apice dehiscens, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SILENE *regia*, (erecta, viscoso-pubescens) calycibus floris cylindricis, petalis lanceolatis indivisis, genitalibus exertis.
SILENE *virginica*; var. illinoensis. *Michaux Fl. Bor. Am.* 1. *p.* 272. ?
MUSCIPULA regia, Bannisterii. *Petiv. Herb. Virg.* ?

The SILENE *regia*, though nearly related to *virginica*, must, we apprehend, be considered as a distinct species; for the latter is described as being decumbent, and having bifid petals. It may perhaps be the variety found by MICHAUX in the Illinois country; and possibly it may have been the same that BANNISTER sent a design of to the Bishop of London. Whether it be so or not, his name of *regia* cannot be badly applied to the most splendid plant of the genus. The flowers are represented to us as rivalling in brilliancy the LOBELIA *fulgens*, a colour scarcely to be imitated by art.

We had not the opportunity of seeing this plant whilst living, but upon examining the dried specimens in Mr. LAMBERT's herbarium, we find that the petals are sometimes emarginate.

Native of North-America. Found by Mr. NUTTAL, growing spontaneously in great abundance, in the environs of St. Louis, on the Missisippi; from whose seeds our plant was raised in the garden of A. B. LAMBERT, Esq. at Boyton, where it grew to the height of between two and three feet.

Pub. By S. Curtis Walworth. April 1815.

E. Simpson Sc.

Pub.d by S. Curtis Walworth Apr.l 1815.

F. Sansom del.

SWAINSONA CORONILLIFOLIA. PURPLE-FLOWERED SWAINSONA.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus. *Vexillum* explanatum, majus *Carina* obtusa. *Stigma* terminale. *Stylus* postice longitudinaliter barbatus; antice imberbis. *Legumen* turgidum (non vesicarium) BROWN.—Swainsona, SALISB.—Loxidium, VENTEN. *dec. gen. nov.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SWAINSONA *coronillifolia;* vexillo bicalloso, caule suffruticoso erecto, pedicello leguminis filamentis persistentibus (parum) breviore. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 4. *p.* 327.

SWAINSONA *coronillæfolia. Salisb. Parad. Lond.* 28.

As this plant is a native of New South-Wales in Australasia, this circumstance, in itself, leads to a suspicion that it ought to be considered as a genus distinct from COLUTEA, otherwise we own that we should hardly have been satisfied with the characters by which the two genera are attempted to be distinguished. The only contrasted points given in the Hortus Kewensis are, that the stigma in SWAINSONA is terminal, in COLUTEA lateral; and the slight difference in the consistence of the Legumen, which appears to us not very remarkable after maturity.

It was undoubtedly impossible to separate SWAINSONA from COLUTEA, whilst *fruticosa* and *herbacea*, which swerve much more remarkably from the European species, remained attached to the latter. These are consequently raised into distinct genera by Mr. BROWN.

The other species of this genus has been already figured in the Botanical Magazine, under the name of COLUTEA (now SWAINSONA) *galegifolia* (vide N^m. 792.) Both species, the only ones known in our gardens, though easily distinguished by the colour of their flowers, are botanically characterized, only by the difference of length of the pedicle of the seed-pod.

An ornamental low greenhouse shrub, with herbaceous branches. Communicated by Messrs. WHITLEY, BRAME, and MILNE. Introduced in 1802, by the Right Hon. Sir JOSEPH BANKS, Bart. K. B. Flowers most part of the year. Propagated both by seeds and cuttings.

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1722	Hedyſarum bupleurifolium.
1703	Helonias bracteata.
1702	Hibiſcus Manihot.
1704	Lachenalia quadricolor, (*γ.*) lutea.
1709	Liatris ſcarioſa.
1692	Lobelia variifolia.
1711	Matthiola odoratiſſima.
1693	Myoporum parvifolium.
1687	Narciſſus viridiflorus.
1698	Oxalis roſacea.
1683	—— variabilis, v. albiflora.
1712	—— —— v. rubra.
1718	Pelargonium radicatum.
1707	Petaloſtemum violaceum.
1684	Pittoſporum viridiflorum.
1714	Polygala mixta.
1715	—— ſtipulacea.
1694	Protea acuminata.
1713	—— formoſa.
1717	—— latifolia.
1697	Pteronia pauciflora.
1710	Sarracenia variolaris.
1688	Seſamum indicum.
1701	Seſuvium Portulacaſtrum (*β.*) revolutum.
1724	Silene regia.
1719	Sprengelia incarnata.
1725	Swainſona coronillifolia.
1690	Thalia dealbata.
1716	Verbeſina alata.
1700	Yucca aloifolia.

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In which the Engliſh Names of the Plants contained in the *Forty-Firſt Volume* are alphabetically arranged.

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1700	Adam's-needle, tall-ſtemmed.
1721	Azalea, orange-coloured.
1723	Bell-flower, ſpotted.
1682	Bindweed, ſtriped-flowered.
1705	Blood-flower, tiger-ſpotted.
1691	Braſſia, ſpotted-flowered.
1724	Catch-fly, ſplendid.
1695	Commelina, tuberous-rooted.
1689	Coſmea, yellow-flowered.
1718	Crane's-bill, fleſhy fringed-leaved
1699	Crotalaria, large-flowered.
1706	Donia, ſnake-headed.
1685	Doryanthes, gigantic.
1696	Eugenia, narrow-leaved.
1720	Heath, Lawſon's.
1722	Hedyſarum, hares-ear-leaved.
1703	Helonias, leafy-flowered.
1702	Hibiſcus, palmated-leaved.
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1704	Lachenalia, ſpotted-leaved yellow.
1686	Larkſpur, great-flowered.
1709	Liatris, ſcarious-cupped.
1692	Lobelia, various-leaved.
1714	Milk-wort, heath-leaved.
1715	—— ſtipuled.
1708	Mountain-Ebony, ſmooth-leaved
1693	Myoporum, ſmall-leaved.
1688	Oily-grain, or Indian Seſamum.
1707	Petaloſtemon, purple-flowered.
1684	Pittoſporum, green-flowered.
1713	Protea, crown-flowered.
1717	—— rayed-flowered.
1694	—— ſharp-pointed.
1697	Pteronia, few-flowered.
	Seſamum, ſee Oily-grain.
1701	Seſuvium, Purſlane-leaved.
1710	Side-ſaddle-flower, hook-leaved.
1719	Sprengelia, fleſh-coloured.
1711	Stock Perſian.
1725	Swainſona, purple-flowered.
1690	Thalia, mealy.
1716	Verbeſina, wing-ſtalked. [riable.
1712	Wood-ſorrel, red-flowered va-
1698	—— roſe-coloured.
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